



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, 1856.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

Mr. GILLIS presented the affidavit of Wm. A. Dozier of Knob county, relating to his claim against the State for guarding a criminal under sentence of death: referred to the committee on Finance.

BANK OF ASHLAND.

On motion of Mr. BULLOCK the Senate took up the bill to establish the Bank of Ashland—the question being upon concurring in the amendments of the House of Representatives thereto. The amendments were concurred in, except the one which makes the stock-holders responsible for twice the amount of their stock, which was rejected.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. CONKLIN leave of absence for a few days was granted to Mr. HOWELL.

CHANCERY COURT FOR FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Upon special leave obtained by Mr. KING, Mr. WADSWORTH from a select committee, reported a bill to establish the office of Chancellor in the first Judicial District; ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WADSWORTH offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That a committee of thirteen, one from each district proposed to be established by Senate Bill, No. 145, be raised and instructed to bring in a bill prescribing the number of judicial days, and the times of holding the Circuit Courts in each of the counties of this Commonwealth.

*Resolved*, That said committee may report at any time.

The SPEAKER immediately announced the following committee under the resolution: Messrs. King, Buckner, Conklin, Edwards, Hardin, Blain, Ripley, Hogan, DeCourcey, Wadsworth, Weis, Gillis and Irvine.

Mr. KOHLHAAS offered the following: Whereas, The preservation in honor of the memory of their illustrious dead is a sacred duty of Republics, imposed alike by a just pride and sound policy; and whereas, Kentucky has failed to distinguish by a public burial the remains of Governor JAMES CLARK, one of her noblest citizens, and once her chief magistrate, eminent as a statesman and jurist: Therefore,

*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the sum of — dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury unappropriated, for the purpose of removing the remains of Gov. JAMES CLARK from the county of Clarke to the Frankfort Cemetery, and erecting a suitable monument over his remains; and that the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to carry out the provisions of this resolution.

Mr. KOHLHAAS moved to fill the blank with five hundred dollars.

Mr. BULLOCK suggested "not to exceed five hundred."

Mr. KOHLHAAS accepted the suggestion, and the amendment thus modified was adopted.

The resolution was then adopted—years, 30; nays, 4.

RESPONSE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

The SPEAKER presented a response from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in relation to a settlement with the late Keeper of the Penitentiary: ordered to be printed.

UNFINISHED ORDER—COMMON SCHOOL LAWS.

The joint resolution heretofore offered by Mr. KING, directing that the laws relating to Common Schools be printed in pamphlet form, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and by him distributed to School Commissioners, came up, and was adopted.

RECONSIDERATION.

The bill to require lands to be listed in the counties in which they lie, the vote upon the passage of which was reconsidered, yesterday, was taken up.

Messrs. MATTHEWSON, WADSWORTH, SUDDUTH and HAY spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. HOGAN, BUCKNER and CONKLIN in opposition to it.

Mr. McFARLAND said he had no special hostility to the bill, and the discussion had rather inclined him to vote for it.

Mr. HOWARD SMITH moved to amend so that the bill shall take effect on the first day of January, 1857.

Mr. S. spoke against the bill.

Mr. CAVAN also opposed the bill.

On motion of Mr. MATTHEWSON, the bill and amendment were then referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BULLOCK, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill from the H. R. reserving power to repeal charters and other laws: passed.

Also—a bill from the H. R., repealing the law extending the powers of the municipal authorities of the town of Lawrenceburg, with the opinion that it ought not to pass: rejected.

Also—a bill from the H. R. for the benefit of Richard Taylor and his adopted daughter, Mary Richard Taylor: passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Female College: passed.

Also—a bill to increase the power and jurisdiction of the Mayor of Newport: passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate Mount Eden Lodge, No. 263, of Free and Accepted Masons, in Spencer county.

[A discussion ensued as to the propriety of passing such bills as this, which were believed to be provided for by the general law.]

Before the vote was taken, the hour arrived for the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. WADSWORTH moved that the consideration of the resolutions relating to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., be postponed until 3 o'clock this evening: motion carried.

The bill to establish the Kentucky Institution for the Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Children, heretofore reported by Mr. D. HOWARD SMITH, from a select committee, came up as a special order.

The bill organizes such a school, and appropriates \$7,000 per year to support it. The location of the school is yet in blank.]

Mr. SMITH addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill.

Mr. SUDDUTH moved to commit the bill to the committee on Education, with instructions to inquire whether the object might not be best attained by establishing a professorship at each of our Lunatic Asylums, for the instruction of idiots and lunatics, and as a substitute for the present form of government of those institutions.

Mr. WADSWORTH opposed the motion to commit.

Mr. BULLOCK supported the motion.

The motion to commit, with instructions, was then carried.

A communication from the State Medical Society, now in session in Frankfort, was received, inviting the members of the General Assembly to attend the delivery of the Annual Address by the President of the Society, this evening at 7 o'clock.

And then the Senate took a recess until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., heretofore proposed by Mr. BARLOW—the question being upon the adoption of the substitute reported by Mr. CONKLIN, from the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. WEIS spoke in opposition to the substitute, and in favor of the original resolutions.

Mr. WADSWORTH then spoke at some length in favor of the substitute, and in reply to arguments which had been urged against it.

On motion of Mr. McFARLAND, it was then ordered that the vote upon the resolutions and substitute be taken to-morrow at 12 o'clock. And then the Senate adjourned.

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MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed a bill which originated in this House, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company.

They had passed a bill, entitled, an act to divide the State into thirteen Judicial Districts.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BOHANNON presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Hart county, against the changing of the county line of said county: referred to the committee on Proprieties and Grievances.

Mr. R. JONES presented the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup and Lewis counties, praying the formation of a new county: referred to the committee on Proprieties and Grievances.

Mr. M. J. COOK presented the petition of citizens of Rockcastle county, praying for the passage of a law incorporating Pensel College, in said county: referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. TEVIS presented a petition praying for the incorporation of Bland Ballard Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F.: referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. BODLEY presented the remon

# COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1856.

Single copies of the Daily Commonwealth, put up in wrappers, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Two Cents per copy.

Single copies of the Weekly Commonwealth, containing a synopsis of each week's proceedings, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Four Cents per copy.

### American Order.

FRANKLIN COUNCIL, No. 65, Jan. 2, 1856.

The regular meetings of this Council are held in the upper room of the Court House on Wednesday night of each week at 7 o'clock. Members of the Legislature and other gentlemen visiting Frankfort, who are members of the American Order, are cordially invited to attend the meetings.

By order of the Council,

G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

We are requested to state that the Governor's house will be opened for the reception of company on Monday evening next, from 8 until 11 o'clock; and on every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, during the same hours.

### Presbytery of West Lexington.

At the request of the constitutional number of Ministers and Elders, a meeting of the West Lexington Presbytery is hereby called on Monday the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock M. in the 2d Church, Lexington, to consider the call of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Louisville for the Pastoral services of the Rev. R. G. Brank, and if the way be open to put the call in his hands, and dissolve the present relation.

J. P. SAFFORD, Moderator.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7, 1856.

KENTUCKY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. J. W. SINGLETON, of Paducah, will address the Kentucky State Medical Society, in the Baptist Church, at 7 o'clock this evening, upon "the influence of Medical Societies in elevating the profession." The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. Patten, Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, is in town, and will, by the invitation of the Legislature, give an exhibition of the attainments of his pupils, in the Hall of Representatives, at 7 o'clock, to-night.

The Yeoman thinks our facts and arguments fixing upon the Democrats in Congress the responsibility of the election of Banks to the Speakership, are all "sheer nonsense." This judgment upon our labors might mortify us if it came from some sources, but the Yeoman writer shows every day that he has so poor a discrimination between sense and nonsense, and between sophistry, that his opinion isn't worth the paper it is written on. Take, for example, the very article now before us. In one place he tells us that to charge the responsibility of the election of Banks upon the Democrats because they "refused to vote for extra Billy Smith," of Virginia, when they had a caucous nominee "to vote for, is simply ridiculous. While they had a regular nominee, we think it was their duty to stick by him, and not wander off after 'any extra' candidate." And yet, in another part of the same article, he declares, in regard to the same responsibility, that "there is a body of men upon whom this responsibility rests, and 'all the positions, arguments, and fanfaronades' of all the newspapers in the Union cannot shift it from their shoulders. This is the contemptible and infamous six who voted for Fuller on the ballot by which Banks was elected."

A man who can sincerely justify Democrats in sticking to their nominee regardless of consequences, and yet condemn these six Americans who voted for Fuller to the last, for sticking to their nomine, has no logic enough to understand the multiplication table, and his opinion about other people's logic is not worth an old shoe. The truth is, that the six who continued to vote for Fuller to the end, can present a far better defense than the Democrats who refused to accept the election of Smith when offered as a compromise. Look at the marked change in the position of things. The Americans proposed to drop their candidate and unite upon Smith, a Democrat, if the Democrats would do the same. It was a proposal for a compromise, in order to give the House a conservative organization. The Democrats rejected the offer. They rejected all other offers of the American party to effect a compromise for the same patriotic object. They treated the liberal overtures of the Americans with contempt and insult; and then to put the climax upon their conduct, they united with the Black Republicans to fix the "plurality rule" upon the House. That rule was proposed by Mr. Clingman, a Democrat of Alabama, on the 30th ult., and barely escaped adoption. Mr. Smith, a Democrat of Tennessee, moved it again on the 2d inst., and Democrats enough united with the Black Republicans to give it 113 votes—a majority of 9.

At least fifteen Democrats—probably twenty-five—must have voted with the Free-singers or Republicans upon this question. When that rule was adopted, Banks was virtually elected. For what is the "plurality rule," but the rule that the man who can get the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and Banks had the highest number of votes, among the three candidates voted for, from the start, and every body knew that he would continue to receive the highest number, unless some compromise was effected by which only one conservative candidate should be presented against him. Col. Humphrey Marshall warned the Democrats in advance, what the effect of the "plurality rule" would be, and declared that the country would hold them responsible for it, if it would hold a man who throws a fire-brand into a magazine of powder, responsible for the explosion and destruction which ensue. But the Democrats would not desist. They were either reckless of consequences, or they desired Banks' election. They had refused all terms of compromise with the National Americans, by which a National man could have been elected. They preferred to adopt the plurality rule and decide the matter by adhering to their own candidate, and leaving every other party to adhere to its own candidate.

when they knew that the result must be the election of Banks, and when it was in their power at any time to elect a national man by a fair compromise with the National Americans, by which there would have been but one conservative candidate in the field against the Black Republicans. The Democrats who refused to vote for Smith, of Virginia, and who afterwards united with the Banks men to fasten the plurality rule upon the House, are the men who elected Banks. They did not do it directly, and certainly. They did not lift him into the Speaker's chair with their hands, but they raised him with a lever of the simplest order—the handspike of the "plurality rule."

It is true the six members who voted for Fuller might have elected Aikin if they had voted for him. So the men who voted for Aikin might have elected Fuller; so the men who voted so long for Richardson might have elected Fuller, a more national man than Richardson, at any time. But what right had Democrats to expect that any of the friends of Fuller would vote for Aikin, after the Democrats had so repeatedly refused all fair compromise with them, and had deliberately, by their own votes, placed the contest in an attitude in which it was not to be decided by a union of all conservative men against a disorganized Free-soiler, but upon the principle of each party voting for its own candidate, and the highest candidate taking the prize. Considering the insulting repulse which the liberal propositions of the American party had so frequently met, and the action of the Democrats in fixing the "plurality rule" upon the House, no blame could have attached to the American party if they had all continued to vote for Fuller, and let the Democrats accomplish, without interference, the object for which they were so clearly striving—the election of Banks.

**HAD HIM THERE.**—During the delivery of the speech of Mr. Ben Hardin Helm on Federal resolutions yesterday he belched forth the oft-repeated, and so oft refuted slander upon the Democratic party, that it did not hold the same views upon the slavery question North and South, and said that Cass, Douglass, Richardson and the other Northern Democrats who voted for the Nebraska bill voted for it as an Abolition measure, and sustained it as such.

Aftre he had concluded, Mr. Cochran, of Spencer, rose to ask him a few questions. He wanted to know of Mr. Helm if this were an Abolition measure, how did it happen that all the true Whigs of the South united with the Southern and Northern Democrats, to pass it? If it were, as the genleman from Hardin had represented, it, a Free-soil trick, why did the whole Kentucky delegation in Congress vote for it?

To these enquiries Mr. Helm had not a word to answer. His lips were closed as tight as if a pad-lock were hung upon them, or, as if his mouth was frozen over with ice as thick as that which now hides the pelud current of classic Benson Creek.—Yeoman.

It seems impossible for the Yeoman to mention the speech of any American without the grossest misrepresentation. We are not often in the House, but we happened to be there when, at the close of Mr. Helm's very able speech, Mr. Cochran asked the question above mentioned, and we know that the statement that "Mr. Helm had not a word to answer," is directly contrary to the truth. Mr. Helm did answer, and without a moment's hesitation. He said he supposed Southern men were entrapped into the support of the measure, supposing it something favorable to the South and not understanding the views with which Northern Democrats were voting for it.

Mr. Cochran was proceeding with some other inquiries, when Mr. Helm suggested that he had better make his speech, and he (Mr. H.) would be found ready to answer him. Mr. Cochran then intimated that he accepted the suggestion, and moved that the committee rise, &c. This is the truth. The Yeoman's statement is something very different from the truth.

The discussion upon the resolutions in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, &c., was closed last evening by a very strong speech from Mr. Wadsworth, who, it will be remembered, opened the discussion upon the American side some days ago. Able speeches have been made on the same side within a few days past by Lt. Governor Hardy and by Messrs. Harris, Conklin, McFarland and King. On the other side, ingenious and plausible speeches have been made by Messrs. Hardin, Silvertooth, Hogan, Barlow and Weis. The vote is to be taken at 12 o'clock to-day.

In the House, the subject has been postponed until Friday. It has been very ably discussed there by Messrs. Menzies, Hewitt, Hanson, Houston, (Speaker), Bruce and Helm, on the American side, and by Messrs. James, Nuttall, G. B. Cook, Richardson, Smedley and Gray, upon the other side.

### A Card.

Dr. Banning asks to inform the citizens of town and country, that he has taken rooms at the "Capital Hotel" where by the aid of his new system of light and agreeable braces respectively, he is prepared to give auxiliary or complete relief to drooping, languor, an ungraceful rounding and inequality of the shoulders, (particularly of children and young ladies) weakness and flatness of chest, vocal debility, palpitation of the heart, dispensis with weakness of the stomach and bowels. Also, to the varied forms of prolapsus uteri, with bearing-down sensations, and pain in the hips and back. Radical cures of ruptures and piles he effects on a new principle.

He invites special attention to his spinal, liver and hunch-back prop, by which he immediately arrests and gradually removes the posterior and lateral spinal curvatures which are stealthily coming upon and ruining so many interesting children and youth.

He tarries but a few days.

The medical profession are particularly invited to examine the adaptions.

February 7-18.

**Moonbeams.**—This is the title of a new piece of music—a duet, composed by Mr. John Hoskins, and arranged by N. C. M., of which a copy has just been handed to us. It may be found at Todd's Bookstore.

**COURT OF APPEALS.**

Fifty-sixth Day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dupey v. Dupey, Christian; affirmed. Biford v. Barker, Puslaski; affirmed. Hopewell v. Linnville, Hardin; affirmed. Gilbreath v. Gedde, Kenton; reversed. Hill v. Linsley, Jessamine; reversed. White v. Seales, Kenton; petition overruled. Kourts v. Brown, Meader; petition overruled.

ORDER.

Waller v. Bodley, Fayette—was argued.

### Geological Survey.

Synopsis of some of the most important results of the Geological Survey of Kentucky up to the present time, and the advantages that may be anticipated from its further prosecution:

As the Geological Report for 1854 and 1855, cannot appear before the adjournment of the Legislature, I have been requested to prepare a synopsis of some of the principal results of the geological survey up to the present time, to set forth the objects to be obtained by its further prosecution, and lay before the members of the Legislature some of the advantages which the Commonwealth of Kentucky must derive from developing its mineral resources, and publishing those to the world in the reports of the geological survey.

A reconnaissance has been made of sixty-three counties, embracing those of the Jackson Purchase; most of the counties lying between Green and Tennessee rivers and the southern boundary of the State; the south-eastern mountain counties; together with the counties bordering on the Ohio river below its falls; also the counties of Greenup, Lawrence, Carter, and Lewis.

One county of 500 square miles has been surveyed in detail, and a complete geological-topographical map prepared of the same on a large scale of 3.8 to the mile; which was afterwards reduced to a scale of 1.27 to the mile, or 15,000, as the original map would have been inconveniently large, and too expensive for publication.

The diminutive existing county maps, and the false state of the geography of the country which they profess to represent, renders it absolutely necessary to prepare accurate maps of the counties on a sufficiently large scale before the geological features can be located.

The detailed geological-topographical survey of Union county has developed, beyond all anticipation, the mineral resources of that county. In the lower 1,000 feet of the coal measures of Union county, nine to ten workable beds of coal have been discovered; the thickness of which is over thirty feet, and capable of yielding under each acre of ground, over 1,000,000 bushels of coal, after throwing off an ample allowance for waste and slack; worth more than \$80,000, if all worked out; which, after deducting the expenses of mining and transportation to market, will yield a clear profit of \$30,000.

Besides this, there are valuable beds of iron-ore associated with the coal, which, at a low estimate, will produce from every acre when mined and smelted, 1,350 tons, worth, at the lowest price, over \$25,000.

It is then, to be wondered at that lands now known to be underlaid by these rich beds of coal and iron-ore should have doubled their value since the commencement of the geological survey.

Kentucky is the only State that has within its limits two rich coal fields, occupying more than one-fourth the area of the State, with a depth of 25,000 to 35,000 feet, embracing at least eighteen workable beds; while the coal measures of Missouri, as reported by the geological survey of that State, are only 650 feet in thickness on the Mississippi river, embracing two workable beds, as represented in the sections of the coal measures embraced in the report on that State just issued. The lower 1,000 feet of the coal measures, over a very great area, will undoubtedly afford in many sections of the State, valuable beds of iron-ores which can be converted into iron at great profit.

Up to the present time, the operations of the geological corps have been chiefly directed to develop the mineral resources of the State in coal and iron ore, as these are considered of the first importance.

A few facts in regard to the consumption, cost of production, and demand for iron, together with the profits that can be derived from its manufacture, will serve to exhibit the value of the raw material, and where it is situated so as to be mined with facility, and produce iron at a cheap rate.

The consumption of iron in the United States for 1853, was 1,200,000 tons. Production 1,000,000 tons. Leaving to be imported, 200,000 tons. This is mostly railroad iron, which costs English manufacturers' cost per ton, \$32.00. Commission, 2.00. Government duties, 1.00. Freight, 1.00. Discount of bond, 1.00. Total, \$33.00.

This would take out of the country \$36,000,000 per annum for an article which the United States, and especially the Western States have the means of producing at one-half the cost, and which the manufacturer could afford to sell at \$20 per ton.

Mr. Wilson, of the British commission to the New York exhibition, on the iron industry of the United States, stated, in a paper read before the Society of Arts in London, that Great Britain could not hold possession of the market for iron in this country, unless she could deliver pig iron at \$20, and bar iron at \$50 per ton. While it is known that when the price of railroad iron falls in Great Britain to \$30 per ton, the most of the manufacturers stop until the price rises; this is equivalent to from \$50 to \$55 delivered in this country after freight, duty commission, discount on bond, &c., is added.

Over a large part of Europe, the soil derived from the coal measures that contain their mineral wealth, is for the most part an unproductive soil, or at least far below the average of soil in fertility. This is not the case with a great portion of the coal region lying towards the centre of the Mississippi valley; because the soil of that region is derived more from the finely comminuted loams and calcareous marls of the quaternary deposit than from the materials of the coal measures themselves over which it has spread, and to a certain extent, intermingled. Union county, for instance, which is based in its whole extent, on the coal formation, is a very rich agricultural region, capable of supporting more than one hundred inhabitants to the square mile, or a population in the whole county of 50,000 to 60,000.

It can be demonstrated that in the Western States, where coal can be mined for \$3 per 100 bushels, and ore at \$1.50 per ton, that pig iron can be smelted at \$12 per ton, and bar iron produced at \$35 to \$40 per ton; after adding to this commission and carriage for a distance of 300 miles, the western iron manufacturer can deliver his railroad iron at a profit of 30 to 40 per cent.

Dr. Wilson, of the British commission to the New York exhibition, on the iron industry of the United States, stated, in a paper read before the Society of Arts in London, that Great Britain could not hold possession of the market for iron in this country, unless she could deliver pig iron at \$20, and bar iron at \$50 per ton. While it is known that when the price of railroad iron falls in Great Britain to \$30 per ton, the most of the manufacturers stop until the price rises; this is equivalent to from \$50 to \$55 delivered in this country after freight, duty commission, discount on bond, &c., is added.

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2. That this business offers for the investment of capital the most certain and ample profits.

3. That the production of iron cannot be overdone; while the amount manufactured in this country falls so far short of the actual consumption.

Do not these facts clearly demonstrate:

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These calculations are not for charcoal iron, but for iron smelted either with raw coal or coke, which though inferior in quality to iron manufactured with charcoal, is sufficiently good for making railroad iron, and superior in quality to that imported, since it is to be expected that foreign countries retain their best iron for home consumption.

Charcoal iron is too good and too valuable to be made into rails; as this is the kind of iron most largely used, at present, in our country, very little railroad iron is, as yet, made in this country; but the time is now at hand when establishments for the production of railroad iron must be erected in the United States.

The question then arises, where will these manufactures spring up? Undoubtedly, where the raw material can be obtained at least expense; and where there is the greatest demand, cheap living, and least expense for transportation.

From what is known of the comparative geology of the east and west, there is every reason to believe that the iron ore best calculated to be wrought into cheap iron, with coal as a fuel, either in its raw state or coked, is to be found chiefly towards the base of the western coal measures, in the very midst of the market where four-fifths of the iron which will be required after the year 1860, will be consumed, and in the heart of a rich agricultural region, where subsistence is hardly one-third of what it is in the older States.

What further proof than this is needed to show it is the duty of every state to ascertain her resources in iron and coal, and publish to the world the localities where these raw materials can be obtained in connection. That State which fails to disclose their early development, not only neglects a national duty, but will lose the advantages to be derived from calling the attention

of capitalists to their mineral resources; and will permit the wealth which must inevitably flow from the introduction of so important and lucrative a trade, to be directed to other channels. But it is not the iron trade alone which is destined to cluster around these deposits of mineral wealth; manufacturers of every description will necessarily be located where it can find the cheapest fuel—one of the great sources of mechanical power. The experience of all nations proves, that the real wealth and power derived from such sources, by fostering industry, and insuring its population habits of application and frugality, and giving encouragement to every species of mechanical invention and scientific discoveries, is the foundation of all national greatness; for those nations who have rapidly accumulated wealth by the discovery of mines of the precious metals, have invariably acquired habits of extravagance, recklessness and corruption, little calculated to lead to permanent advancement. Witness Spain and Mexico.

A reconnoissance has been made of sixty-three counties, embracing those of the Jackson Purchase; most of the counties lying between Green and Tennessee rivers and the southern boundary of the State; the south-eastern mountain counties; together with the counties bordering on the Ohio river below its falls; also the counties of Greenup, Lawrence, Carter, and Lewis.

One county of 500 square miles has been surveyed in detail, and a complete geological-topographical map prepared of the same on a large scale of 3.8 to the mile; which was afterwards reduced to a scale of 1.27 to the mile, or 15,000, as the original map would have been inconveniently large, and too expensive for publication.

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